THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MORNING EDITION----FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 7079.

AMUSIOMENTS.

center Real to Grebestra Boxes, do create. Dours open 65; ourtain rive at 7 o clock. Benefit of tr. Le Magwell, day evening, a sech By will be performed the bracedy of UTUS—Brute. Mr. Bellev Titus, Fr. Gosant Aruns, Griffithe: Collations, Mr. Biton; Tullia, Mrs. Jordan, Griffithe: Collations, Mr. Histor, Miss Mitchell; Tom Crin, Mr. Leffigwell; Lady Starchimaton, Mrs. Kromans. To clude with the drama of the FLVING DUTCHMAN—aderdecken, Mr. Stevens; Liout, Modray, Mr. Goodall; Pe-Ven Bummell, Mr. Leffingwell; Lastelle, Miss Hiffert.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.-DRESS

TEMPLE OF THE GRACES.—NEW PLACE OF AMUSE ment, three doors above Niblo's. Open every night, for the purpose of classical illustrations of Ancient Statuary by the French and English troupe of Living Models, with Ministreley, and other entertainments. Deer epinat 7 e clock; performances to commence at S.

K land, and Wales.—Draits, from 2. South street, ble at sight, are issued by BOWMAN. GRINNELL & CO., 83 South street, enly authorized agents in this city for the Swallow Tall lines of Liverpool and London packets.

JOHN McMICHAEL, 36 OLD SLIP, «CORNER OF South street, has for sale drafts for any amount, which will be cashed throughout Greats Britain and Ireland. Also, lasues certificates of passage by the Eagle line of New York and Liverpool packets. Refers to Mesze. Jnc. W. Whitlock & Co., Sherman & Collins, Actor Civil. Esq., &c.

\$10,000 WANTED-ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

\$50,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORT-ductive Real Estate in this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg, Apply to S. S. Broad, No. 11 Wall street, in the Croton Wa-ter office basement.

at his old established stand, paying cash, current money, for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Apparel, Jewelry, and all kinds of superfluous articles, on making application by note or otherwise, to L. A. COWEN, It wall street, basement. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Cowen.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.—WANTED TO PURCHASE about two thousand dollars worth of good left of clothing, in large or email quantities, for which the full value will be given in current money, on application, other personally or through post, to dames Heroney, at his store, Il Orange street, a few doors from Chatham street.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED.

-Ladies or gentlemen having any clothing, furniture, or
jewelry to dispose of, can obtain a fair cash price, by sending
for the subscriber, at his residence, or through the post
Ladies attended by Mrs. Dusseldorf, No. 13 kim treat.

L. M. DUSSELDORF.

MASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—G. B. Sanguineti, first cutter of Mr. Depiaris, Irring Hause, has the honor to inform the public and his friends, has has opened a new establishment, on his own account, at No. 116 Chambers street; and he will do his best to satisfy these who will honor him with their patronage. His establishment is furnished with the latest fushions and newest style of goods, at moderate prices.

G. B. SANGUINSTI.

REMOVAL PROM SE BROADWAY TO 313 BROAD-may. J. W. Charpontier, Shirtmaker, from Paris, and Charpontier & Co., French Tailors. Choice of the latest style of European Goods. Sid Broadway.

CALIFORNIA-THROUGH STEERAGE TICKET FOR Saturday, the 20th of March, by Vanderbilt's line. Apply to J. W. CARRINGTON, No. 18 Wall street. CALIFORNIA.—VANDERRILT'S LINE.—FOR SALE, one through steerage ticket for March 20, per steamer Dapiel Webster, connecting with the North America. To save trouble, price \$210. Inquire as 429 Grand street.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIANS.—A LIMITED NUMBER of through tickets guaranteed by Garrison & Frets, of Panama, for sale, per steamer Brother Jonathan, which sails on Friday, 26th inst. Apply to E. MILLS, Agent, No. 51 Cortland street.

WANTED-A SECOND CABIN TICKET THROUGH-Nicaragua line, for 5th April. Apply to J. W. CAR RINGTON, Ticket Agent, Adams & Co.'s, 18 Wall street. CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS.—PARTIES WISH ing tickets, or having them to dispose of, will do wel to apply to J. W. CARRINGTON, Ticket Agent, Adams & Co.'s, 18 Wall street.

CALIFORNIA TICKET FOR SALE.—A SECOND cabin through ticket for sale, at a sacrifice, if applied for soon, at 184 Fulton street.

EXPRESS AGENCIES, &c.

A. H. PRIDE & CO.'S CALIFORNIA MXPRESS, NO.

A. 7 Wall street,—Freight 38 cents per lb., transported across the isthmus, by Mesquera & Co., transporters of all the gold dust. Next shipment, by the "El Dorado," 20th March.

LETTER EXPRESS MAIL.—BERFORD & CO. WILL send a Letter Express by the steemer DANIEL WEBSTER, via San Juan, March 20, to South America, California, Sandwich Islands, Oregon and China. Our freight and packages per steemer EL DORADO, March 20, via Fanama, the "only sure line," and in charge of "our own special messengers. Small parcels for our express trunks, received till 1 o'clock, day of salling.

DEFORD & CO. 5.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, FOR PHILAdelphia, from pier No. 1, North river, footof Battery
place, by steamboat JOHN POTTER. Two lines daily,
Morning line leaves at 8 A. M. Afternoon express lines at
P. M., through to Philadelphia in four and a half hours,
Pare-first claus cars, \$2, second class, (by 2 P. M. line only,
\$2. Returning, leave Philadelphia from feet of Walnut
street, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M. Emigrant line, by steamboat
TRANSFORT, from pier No. 1, at 5 P. M. Fare \$1.00.

FOR ALBANY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—FARM reduced.—\$2.25.—Regularity and safety combined.—The cars of the New York and Harlem Railroad leave the Cit. Hall Station, New York, daily, (Sunday, excepted.) at 5 c clock A. M. and 21/4 P. M. H. SLOAT, Superintendent.

RIVER OPEN TO HUDSON.-FOR HUDSON AND intermediate Landings-Steemboat SOUTH AMERICA will leave the pier foot of Harrison street, this afternoon, at a clock.

BE MADE PUBLIC.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17, 1852.
DUTT ON IRON.—WIND AND SMORE.
Mr. Brodhhad presented twelve petitions, asking for

an increase of the duty on iron.

[The chamber, at the moment, became filled with smoke, caused by the high winds rushing down the flues. After

[The chamber, at the moment, became filled with smeke, caused by the high winds rushing down the flues. After temperary suspension, business was resumed.]

Mr. Weller and Mr. Adams were sworn in.

DESTITUTE AMERICANS IN LIMA, RTC.

The Chair presented a letter from J. R. Clay, Charge de Affaire at Lima, asking that provision be made by the United States government for the relief of destitute American citizens in that and other foreign countries, and for their return to the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.

Mr. Shields from the Conference Committee on the Bounty Land bill, made a report.

The Grain decided that as the bill was still in the possession of the House, the report could not be acted upon until the bill was returned.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of amending the soveral acts regulating steam resels, &c., so as to exclude steam ferry boats from its operation. Also, to provide for the release of such ferry boats as may have heen seized under the provisions of such law, and to diamiss all legal proceedings instituted against them, and to repay all fines and penalties assessed or decreed against the owners of such boats. Adopted.

Lands Grantin Por Rahlradas. IN IOWA.

The bill making a grant of land to Iowa for railroad purposes, was then taken up, and passed by the following vote:—

Yaas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brooks, Cass, Clamers, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Fows, Donglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iows, Jones of Tomn, King, Mangum, Morton, Russ, Savard, Shields, Smith, Soule, Undorwood, Walker and Weller—30.

Naws—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Bredhead, Chase, Hanlin, Mascon, Morris, Prast, Wake—10.

are, Stields, Smith, Soule, Underwood, Walker and Wel187—30.

Nays—Mesers, Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Bredhead,
Chase, Hamlin, Mason, Morris, Pratt, Wake—10.

A bill for the relief of Purser Wm. Speiden, was taken
up and passed.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Baannuar called up the joint resolution authorising the purchase of the ninth volume of the laws of
the United States for the use of the government.

The resolutions were considered, read a third stone, and
passed.

PRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. Bradbury desired to call the attention of the Senate to the French spoliation bill.

Cries of "Oli. no! Oh. no!"

Mr. Bradbury said he did not mean to call it up to-day, but whenever Mr. Felch was ready to speak upon it. He hoped it would be acted upon this week.

Mr. Frichesaid his ill health had prevented him from making that investigation of the subject which he desired.

Mr. Clarke asked if the Senator could speak to-morrow.

Mr. Frich said be could not.

Mr. CLARKE said. "then I move the special order of the day be taken up."

Mr. Mangun said that the resolutions upon non-intervention were fixed for to-day, and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) had the floor." All must know that no man could speak with any degree of comfort in the hall at present, and as this was the Senator's first appearance in debate, he ought to have a fair chance. He moved that the Senator's first appearance

the Senate adjourn.

The question was taken, and the voices appeared nearly

Lineard. The Cuair could not decide.

The question was taken, and the voices appeared nearly balanced. The Chark could not deckle.

Mr. Cass said the special order could be postponed, and the Senate might go on with other business.

Mr. Joans said the room was very unconfortable, but still, if the Senate desired, he would proceed to-day.

Mr. Mangua then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Archison said, that while the Senator was indifferent upon the matter, yet all must see that he could not be expected to speak in the present condition of the hall. With the view of giving the Senator an opportunity of speaking to-morrow, he moved that the special and all other orders be postponed till to-morrow, and that the Senate take up the bill granting land to the State of Missouri, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State. (Loud laughter.)

The motion was agreed to—yeas 25; nays 15.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD LAND BILL.

The bill was then amended, so as to conform, in its provisions, to the Iowa bill, and was then ordered to be engrossed. The bill provides for two roads—one from Hannibait OSI, Joseph's, two hundred miles long, and another road, two hundred and twenty miles long, and another road, two hundred and twenty miles long, and another road, two hundred and twenty miles long said roads, are granted to the State.

Mr. Uppgawoon endeavored to have the bill making

granted to the State.

THE CUMBERLAND DAM.

Mr. Urderwood endeavored to have the bill making appropriations for the repair of the Cumberland dam, taken up, but the attempt failed.

taken up, but the attempt failed.

THE ARKAYSSA AND ALARAMA RAILROAD LAND HILLS.

Mr. BORLAND moved to take up the bill granting land to Arkayssa, to aid in the construction of two railroads in that State—one three hundred and fifty miles long, and the other nearly of the same length. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was amended so as to conform to the others, and it was thon ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Russ, the Senate took up the bill granting land to Alabama, to sid in the construction of a railroad from Selma to the Tennessee river. After being amended so as to conform to the other bills, it was ordered to be engrossed.

od to be engrossed.

NATAL HOSPITAL LANDS OF NEW YORK.

On motion of Mr. Pish, the Senate took up the joint resolution to provide for straightening the eastern boundary of the Naval Hospital lands at New York, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Mason here moved an adjournment. Loss—year, 16; pays, 13.

16; nays, 18.

WISCONSIN LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill authorizing Wisconsist to recet the residue of lands to which she is outsided under the act granting land for improvement of the Fox an Wisconsin rivers. The bill was ordered to be engressed.

On motion of Mr. Hamilis, the Senate took up the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, and it was ordered to be engrossed. And then, at half-past two o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAT'S PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1852 The Senate met at fifteen minutes to one o'clock.

The Chara laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing a map of New Mexico. Also, enclosing a statement of the amount paid to the officers of the army above regular pay, on account of brevet rank.

THE FUBLIC LANDS, RTC.

Mr. Adams presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Misclestippi, in favor of the graduation of the price of the public lands.

Everal resolutions were offered.

or alisalestph, in layor of the graduation of the price of the public lands.

Several resolutions were offered.

RAILROAD LAND BILLS PASSED.

The various ruilroad and other bills, ordered to be engressed yesterday, were taken up and passed.

THE NON-INTERVENTOR RESOLUTIONS

Were then taken up, when

Mr. JONES, (whig) of Tenn., rose and said that he spoke with unaffected embarrasement, resulting from the modesty of his position, and his inability to do justice to the subject. His apology for speaking at all was that the subject was one of deep importance, in which the people of all the States have a deep interest; and believing that he knew the feelings of the people he represented, he desired to give expression to those feelings. He did not, so others did, regard his subject as an unimportant one—is was not an abstrast question. These resolutions were a declaration of principles of deep, vital, and lasting importance, involving the peace, honor, and dignity of the country. A recurrence to long established principles of the government, and rea-affirmance of them, was conductive to the weifare of the country; and this, if the resolution had no other merit, was enough to command the respect and attention of the Senate. This was an opportune occasion for a re-affirmation of the ancient policy of the country. It must be manifest to all that there was abroad a foverish anxiety to make innovations upon its ancient policy. Upon this point, our own people, as well as governments of the mations with whom we have established relations, have a right to demand an expression of our sentiments. The time has come, he said, when the interest and honor of the country demand that expression, and that what we express shall be done openly, fearlessly, and honestly, and with none of those dark mysterious teachings of the order of the dependence of the popular, fearlessly, and honestly, and with none of those dark mysterious teachings of the order of the dependence of the popular fearlessly, and honestly, and with none of those dark

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Work Smoked Out in the Senate.

THE RAILBOAD LAND BILLS PASSED.

THE RAILBOAD LAND BILLS PASSED.

Speech of Mr. Jones on Non-Intervention.

ANOTHER DEMOGRATIC ROW IN THE HOUSE.

Symptoms of a Fight Between Messrs. Fitch and Dunham.

Numerous Buncombe Speeches.

Mr. Smith Animadverting on Gen. Cass.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

Great Excitement in the Senate.

Great Excitement in the Senate.

By MADE PUBLIO,

Widded to none in sympathy for the down-troiden people of other countries. But deep, broad, ardent, and sincers as those sympathies ewer, he remembered his first duty was to his own country. The arrival here of the distinguished Hungarian, and lise consequence, canned this simulation of our foreign policy to be destrable. He then freely policy to be destrable. He that one one in sympathy for the down-troiden, and sincers as those sympathies ewer, he remembered his first duty was to his own country. The arrival here of the distinguished Hungarian, and lise cancel used to Gov. Kossuth at length, and said that he would not assault him. He down do this first duty was to his even de distinguished Hungarian, and lise canced this affirmation of our foreign policy to be destrable. He then the consequence, canned this sim duty was to his even de distinguished Hungarian, and lise concerns to the consequence, canned this sim duty was to his even de destrable and sincers as those sympathy and said that he would not assault him. He destrable work he destrable would not assault him. He had opposed the bonors given to M. Kossuth by the head of the claims to be, to the arbitrament of the collightened judgment of the would not assault him. He had opposed the bonors given to M. Kossuth by the sympathy of the claim to be, to the standard the lide and protest spainst the occinite of the Claim her research and protest spainst the declines and protest spainst the devitings the declines and protest spainst the deviting the claims to be, to the standard p

but for all time. He discussed these points at considerable length.

Mr. Cass (dem.), of Mich., replied, defending himself on some points.

Mr. Jones rejoined and, after a few remarks from Mr. Hall, Mr. Soule got the fleor, and the subject was postponed until Monday.

THE LAND WARRANT BILL.

The report of the Committee on the Bounty Land Bill was then taken up and agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

LAND WARRANT ASSIGNMENT BILL-STRONG PERSONAL INSING-ATION-PROSPECT OF ANOTHER FIGHT. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made a report from the Com-mittee of Conference with the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Land Warrant Assignment

bill and made some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Fowler said it was impossible for him to understand the report and asked that it might be printed.

To this, objection was made.

Mr. DUNHAM made a few remarks in reference to the

business for several minutes.

Mr. Americansmus thought they had better adjourn unless they could go on and transact the public busi

mess. They could go on and transact the phone business.

Mr. Pircet noticed the remarks made by his colleague,
(Mr. Dunham.) in regard to the number of land warrants
already located. &c., and charged Mr. Dunham with having perverted the truth.

Mr. Dunham here rose, left his seat, in the same range,
and hastening over to Mr. Fitch, said something to him,
making earnest gesticulations towards Mr. Fitch. His
words, however, were lost in long continued cries for
order.

and hastening over to Mr. Fice, said something so min making carnest gesticulations towards Mr. Fitch. His words, however, were lost in long continued cries for order.

Mr. Firch went on talking about the bill, and Mr. Dunham retired to his seat.

After a while. Mr. Dunham said that Mr. Fitch had made remarks which he could not allow to pass unnoticed. Mr. Firch.—If that's your object, I don't yield the floor. [Sensation.]

Mr. Firch.—If that's your object, I don't yield the floor. [Sensation.]

Mr. Dunham made a reply, in which he was understood to say—"I have only to remark, that there is another time and place to which I will have recourse."

Mr. Firch replied, "Very well;" and here the matter ended for the present.

The report, without being acted upon, was then laid over until to-morrow.

A resolution to close the debate on the deficiency bill to-morrow, at four o'clock, was adopted.

THE TACHT AMERICA.

Mr. Paioz asked for, but did not receive, consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Manufactures, who have under consideration the memoral of the contributions to the World's Fair, to take into condidation the brillian victory of the yacht America, and recommend such action as may be uccessary.

The Deficiency Afferdration Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fixed year.

Mr. Affertson of Maine, addressed the House. He said the oid not consider it improper to speak here of party politics. He cautioned the whigs not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the democratic party will be defeated. What the whigs inhink discord is only the tuning instruments. When the Baltimore convention shall make its nominations, there will be a blast from the harmonious band, whose music will drive the whigs from the field of battle. The democratic party has won many triumphs, and never will be overthrown whilst the people understand its creed. He ayowed himself in favor of the compromise measures, which

Mr. Townsend here got the floor, and proceeded to argue legislate on the subject of elayer, and that, therefore, the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional. The country never will be quieted whilst the law remains in force, and whilst the act authorizing slavery in the District of Commbia stands unrepealed. He expressed the opinion that Ohlo cannot be carried for a compromise Presidential

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Merch 18, 1852

The House met at the usual hour.

The report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the liengreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, was taken up and agreed to—yeas, 92; nays. 69

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for

the present fiscal year.
Mr. Smirii, (dem.) of Ala., said the prominent idea which has been developed in this House for the last two

Mr. Sarru, (dem.) of Ala., said the prominent idea which has been developed in this House for the last two days is, the confusion of the democratic party. If the confusion really exists, the question to be solved is, how is the confusion to be quieted? and it was to this question that he proposed to address himself. He did not admit the force of the suggestion as to the extent of the confusion. He believed the great body of the party never was more quiet and composed. He believed that the confusion exists here and nowhere eize, and arises out of a few party leaders, almost insens with ambition, and their adherents. Ever since the democratic party had adopted the convention system, this confusion has existed, and will exist as long as the personal controversies between the candidates are brought before the convention. If the party wants to be successful, it is its duty to so direct its efforts as to sustain their power. It is to be done by votes to be given on the great questions before Congres, involving the fate, the money, and the morality of the country. He held the great principle that the majority party are responsible to the people. Every administration of party makes or destroys itself. Among other things, the speaker sludded to the census sprinting, and congratulated the House that they did not give it to a party proces, the Union. If the census shall be printed according to the plan of the Secretary of the Interior, it will cost furtteen hundred thousand dollars, out of which profits will accrue to the amount of eight bandred thousand dollars. He objected to paying a party organ out of the public treasury. He showed the useless-ness of printing some purits of the census reports, and said he could put all that was desired of it in a space whose the size of the American Almanac, at an expense of forty thousand dollars for one hundred thousand copies. He repudiated as cruel and ungenerous the term "Old Pogies," as applied to those who have rendered efficient service in the field and in politics. Having vi

It either means nothing at all, or something bad. He wished to know the difference between Means. Buchanan, Cass, or Butler, with regard to progress. and the opinion of Young Americas to progress?

Mr. Narru—I reply with pleasure. I think I have made myself perfectly understood by the House, and don't wish to be dragged into a quarrel as to men.

Mr. Naona.—Be short.

Mr. Sarru, resuming.—I have nothing to say of Mr. Buchanan as man, but I do not wish to include him in Young America.

Mr. Naona.—I wish to know whether Young America includes in its principles a change of the long established policy of the government?

Mr. Sarru,.—I say, yes, but not in a manner of promotion. I want the young men to come in and share equally with the old ones. That may be bad.

Mr. Naona.—The steady, reflecting, and sober men of the country look at the matter properly, and wish to nip the mischelf in the bud which in the end may involve our country in very serious difficulties. It strikes me that the speech of the gentleman would cover all of Kossuth's affairs, non-intervention and all. It strikes me that a wonderful change has come over the gentleman within the last few months. Dees Young America propose a universal republic? I think Young America propose a universal republic? I think Young America the conclusion that the world is now prepared for freedom, that is enough to put me against Young America, although the gentleman included me in Young America. I say now it would be with extreme reductance that I would aupport for President any man endorsed by Young America. I shall believe something wrong about it, unless explanations are made. I believe it intended to involve the country in a serious departure from the constitution, and divert us from the path in which our fathers trod; and they will have to explain very clearly before they get my vote. The Spaakor branched off, and spoke of political affairs gonerally, and repeatedly involved the House in excessive laughter. As to the late exciting seemes in Mississippl, there were

to the gentleman in defence of Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Johnson (dem.), of Arkansas, occupied a short time in complaining that the House, by its hasty action, had precluded him from explaining the items in the Deficiency bill connected with the Indian Department.

There seemed to be a general consent that he should have time to-morrow for this purpose, and, on motion, the House adjourned.

Highly Interesting from Albany. VIOLENT DISPUTE IN THE SENATE—INJUNCTION OF SECRESY REMOVED FROM TURSDAY'S EYHOUTIVE BESSION-RESOLUTION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CON-DUCT OF SENATOR PIERCE, CHAIRMAN OF THE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Another day of sumult and vocifierous debate was spent in the Senate, by men who have been elected to costs of honor, and delegated to maintain the dignity and najesty of this great State. The deplorable scenes of yesterday have been re-enacted, and improved up-on to-day. The fight commenced upon a motion to amend the journal of Tuesday, made by Mr. McMurray, by adding at the end the words-"During the pendency of executive session the Senate adjourned. formal adjournment of the session of the Sonate did then on that day take place. The democratic members as ardently contended that the Senate did regularly adjourn, and the minutes of the pro-

A violent debate of over an hour was had, and finally the subject was ind over, and the regular business proceeded with; and the prospects bid fair for a quiet business day, and many well disposed Senators exhibited a gladscene feeling that "order was restored in Warsaw;" but most unhappilly such was not the fact.

When the order of resolutions was reached, Mr. Rabecock, (whig.) offered one declaring the injunction of sceresy removed from the proceedings of Tuesday's executive seesion. To this, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Cornell (dem.) that the proceedings of every executive day, during the present session of the Legislature, be also included.

Mr. Pierce (dem.) moved further to amend by adding that all future executive sessions be held with open doors. There appeared to be a manimous acquisscence in all these propositions.

Mr. McMurray moved still further to amend, by adding, "Provided that such permission shall not extend to the divulgence of any violent acts or profane expression of any member of the session."

Another protracted and somewhat sarcastic debate ensued. None of the Senators were understood as opposing directly the resolutions te disclose the secret transactions; but still, from the tenor of their remarks, they indicated rather a desire that they ought not to have been introduced.

Mr. McMurray finally withdrew his subdivision, and the remainder were adopted, with only three dissenting votes.

So all the secret proceedings, up to this hour recorded,

may now inspect them, to ascertain the reasons why
they have been rejected, and which Senators were instrumental.

The moment this resolution was adopted. Mr.
Babcock (whig) threw a firebrand, more blazing
still, in the Senate. It consisted of a preamble
and revolution alleging that Senatur George T.
Feirce (dem.) while temporarily occupying the chair,
in executive ression, on Tuesday, refused to take the
question upon adjournment by ayes and noes when requested, and declared the session adjourned without taking the question as demanded, and abruptly left
the chair, against the expressed wish of the majority.
The resolution authorizes the appointment of a
cemmittee of three, Mesars, Beckman and Platt
(whigs) and Mr. Bartlett (dem.), to investigate
this matter, and report such action as may be deemed
necessary, relative to the conduct of the said Senator
Pierce.

The reading was listened to with great silence and the
most profound attention, and, for a moment or two the
croward Senate chamber was awed into silence. The demorratic side was evidently astonished.

At length Senater Congor (dem.) arose and remarked
that the mountain had brought forth a mouse, and that
it was a most astonishing proceeding on the part of Mr.
Bebecck to centinue the unhappy excitement which had
existed for the last two days.

Mr. Cornell moved to lay the subject on the table until
to morrow, in order that some time for consideration
night be had upon this extraordinary movement.

As the ayes and nayse were being taken, and when Mr.
Fistee's name was cailed, he arose and stated that he was
not prepared, at the moment, to decide what course ho
should pursue in view of this remarkable thrust at him,
but should take twenty-four hours time to reflect and
consider upon it.

Thus ended the day. To-morrow the war will be renewed with a seal and warmth more asimsted than harrrefere.

The affair has now assumed an importance which involves personal character and verseity. Crimination and
recrimination, it is feared, will follow to

The affair has now assumed an Importance which involves personal character and verseity. Crimination and recrimination, it is feared, will follow to a lamentable execut, if some honorable Senator does not rise above political considerations and cast oil upon the troubled waters. Which Senator will throw himself in the breach, and turn off the impending storm? Shades of Tompkins, Clinton, and Hofman—where are you? Where are the pillars of the Empire State—the statesmen of whom the nation once beasted?

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the State Treasurer reported that the Attorney General has paid no fees since the first day of January, 1859. The Assembly depted a resolution calling upon the Attorney General, to report a particular statement of all fees, perquisites, and (moluments received by him or any subordinate of his effice, for official services, opinions, or proceedings since the first day of January, 1859.

There was considerable ordinary business transacted in the Assembly, among which was a tinkering of the militia laws.

The white prints alligne that the our reservices expirets.

the Arcundy, should be a superior to a superior the whigh prints allege that the quo warranto against Trassurer Cook has not yet received any real decision; that Judge Gray expressed no opinion, and that the verdict was a more matter of form, in order that the case may be argued before a full bench at the General Term.

POTOTICENPRIE, March 18, 1852.

Mr. Egbert B. Killey, for the last twenty years editor sidence in this village, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., aged 50 years.

Navigation on Lake Erte. BUFFALO, March 17, 1852. Business has commenced on the Lake. The steamer

Ocean leaves Detroit for Erie to-day, and will make an attempt to reach Buffalo. The ice has nearly gone here, and it is thought that beats can reach our harbor. Communication is now complete for the season by railroad and beats between here and the West. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALBANY, March 1, 1868

ALBANY, March 1, 1855.

The Senate has been engaged in following up the discussion of yesterday; closing by laying the whole subject on the table.

The regular business was then proceeded with.

THE THE SHOP ALL SHOP ALL SOCIETY.

Mr. BERKMAN (whig) reported a bill to increase the number of trustees of the Episcopal Society of Brookly

THE PROAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. McMCERAY. (dem.) reported, with amendment the bill making certain appropriations for the first year.

Mr. McMcrear. (dem.) reported, with amendmenta, the bill making certain appropriations for the used year.

Mr. Cooley, (dem.) moved that the General Savings Bank bill be made the special order for Thursday next. Agreed to.

THE NEWBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. TABOR, (whig) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to incorporte the Newburg Savings Bank, reported that that bill could be passed without conflicting with the provisions of the constitution. Agreed to.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW.

Mr. Cooley introduced a bill to amend the general banking law.

NEW YORK BAIND ASYLUM.

Mr. BREEMAN introduced a bill continuing in force the act incorporating the New York Institution for the Blind, and to extend its benefits.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF TURBOAY.

Mr. BRECCE (whig) moved that the injunction of coresy be removed from the proceedings of the executive session on Thosday last.

Mr. Cooley moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided as follows:—

AYER.—Mesers, Habcock, Beckman, Clark, Conger, Huntington, McElwain, McMurray, Morgan, Mource, Newcomb, Pierce, Platt, Tabor, Uphan, Yan Schoonberg, Williams, and Wright—17.

Mr. Pierck, (dem.,) when his name was called, asked leave to explain, which was granted. He said he might this subject would give rise to continued debate. He had reen no good reason for changing his opinion, expressed a few days since, and he should vote against laying the same on the table.

Mr. Coursell. (dem.) then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Babeock, by striking out all after the word of resolved," and inserting as follows:—That all proceedings in executive session, since the commencement of the session, be made public.

Mr. Pierce, (dem.)—That's it. Now let us see whe recks to skulk.

Mr. Corneyl-As I predicted when I made the metion of postponing the special order on the table, the question of postponing the special order on the table, the question of postponing the special order on the table, the question of postponing the special order on the table, the q

Thirty-first, (Mr. Babcock,) would go with him in this matter.

Mr. Coolby—As I predicted when I made the motion of postponing the special order on the table, the question would immediately prevent our proceeding with the legitimate business of the Legislature. We are now again engaged in miscrable party quarrels and grievances, which can be of no interest to any of our constituents, and because I desired to prevent this useless abuse of the public time, I am accused of skulking by the Senator from the Thirteenth (Mr. Wright.) What reason has that gentleman to make this charge! I never yet feared that all my actions should be made public; and why should I skulk? I fear nothing; and I shall go as far as any man, new that there appears to be a determination to remove secresy from the executive session, for a full and complete expose of those proceedings. He should vote for the amendment.

eapose of those proceedings. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Barcocz replied to the Senator from the First (Mr. Cooley). He had no personal grievances to settle—no fancied wrongs to redress. He had not changed his opinion as to the rule enjoining secresy; but as things had transpired during the week which were unparalelled, he was now willing to go for a full expose. He said he should accept the amendment of the Senator of the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Cornell) with a hearty good will.

Mr. Piracz moved an additional amendment—that all future executive sessions be held with open doors.

Mr. Barcocz, after a few words with the Chair, accepted the same.

cepted the same.

Mr. Van Schoonhoven (whig) inquired whether this resolution was not a modification of the 29th rule, and whether it would not be requirite to move to go into executive seasion with open doors, whenever the character of a mominee is in question.

The Chara—It is evidently a modification of the 29th

of a momines is in question.

The Chark—I is evidently a modification of the 29th rule.

Mr. Pirrer—I hope that the Senators from the Tweffth and Thirteenth districts, who have had so much to say about skulking will be the last from whom we shall hear opposition.

Mr. Van Schoomoven—The gentleman need not trouble himself. I merely wished an interpretation of the operation of this rule. I do not wish to oppose the movement. He proceeded with his remarks, and was alluding to the method of adjournment on Tuesday evening, of the sedden and precipitate vacation of the Chair by a Senator, an spite of the syes and nays, &c., when Mr. Connat. rose to a point of order. He said that the gentleman was divulging the proceedings of the executive session, which he had no right to do.

Mr. McMorray—Oh ho—it is merely a fancy sketch.

Mr. Pirrer.—I hope the gentleman from the Twelfth is not making a long speech as a pretext against the resolution.

Mr. Van Schoomhoven—I mean no pretexts. What I mean I say; and gentlemen may always take my statements as meaning what I say.

The point of order was dropped; and Mr. Van S. concluded his remarks.

Mr. Connat. then asked to amend the resolution so as to obviate the necessity of moving for closed doors overy executive session day. His ameadment was to rescind.

Mr. Coanea, then neked to amend the resolution so as to obviate the necessity of moving for closed doors every executive session day. His amendment was to resolud the 25th and 31st rules.

Mr. Wangar (whig) objected; and the Chair decided it was not then in order.

Mr. Coanea, continued in an excitid tone, during which his remarks were interrupted several times by cross questioning from members.

Mr. McMunnar was perfectly willing that everything which he had sain in executive ression on Tresday last should be made public, and he intended the first opportunity that occurred to make a full disclosure to such genliemen as may be interested, that they might meet him at any time. He concluded by offering as an amendment the following, "provided, however, that such commission shall not extend to the divulgence of any violent acts or improper expressions of any member of the Senate."

Mr. Tanka followed in a few remarks.

He was replied to by Mr. McMunnar, who called the attention of the Senate of the Senate. To his course, at an early day in the session, regretting that party feelings and questions had been introduced into the business matter of the Senate. He noticed a wonderful change when the Senator from the Righth (Mr. Otia) was stricken down by sickness; and from the "genting eagle," whose talons were exposed, eager to catch the prey.

Mr. Conwent, having gained the floor, moved that the

ing eagle," whose taions were exposed, eager to catch the prey.

Mr. Correct having gained the floor, moved that the subject be postponed till Tuesday next.

The question was negatived, as follows:—
Avrs.—Mesers. Bartiett, Bennett. Bristel, Congor, Cornell, Davenport, Kirby, McMurray, Otis, Rogers, Smith, and Snow—12.

Navs.—Mesers. Babcock, Beckman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, McElwain, Morgan, Monroe, Nowcombe, Plerce, Platt, Taber, Uphan, Van Schoundven, Williams, and Wright—16.

Mr. Williams. (whig) had listened to the amendment of Mr. McMurray with surprise, and he must believe, if he insisted upon it, that he intended it to screen himself from that which he prepared for another.

Mr. Googra followed, indicating the course which he should take, and concluded by saying that, on account of the turn which matters had taken, he should vote for a full disclosure of all things.

a full disclosure of all things.

Mr. Bausto, (dem) could not vote for the amendment of Mr. McMurray, because he did not believe it occurred in the Executive assession of the Senate.

Mr. McMurray claimed that he had offered the amendment of the senate.

of Mr. McMurray, because he did not believe it occurred in the Executive session of the Senate.

Mr. McMurray claimed that he had offered the amendment in a spirit of conciliation, but us it had not been received in that spirit, he would withdraw it.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was in the following words —

That the injunction of secrety is removed from the proceedings of the executive session of the Senate, and that hereafter the proceedings be transacted with open doors.

Carried as follows:—

Aves.—Mesers. Babesek, Barilett, Bennett, Bristot, Clark, Conger, Cooley, Cornell, Davenport, Runtington, McLlwsin, McMurray, Morgan, Monros, Newcombo, Otis Pierce, Piett, Regers, Snow, Tabor, Upham, Van Sohosa-house, Williams, and Wright-25.

NAYS.—Mesers. Beekman, Kirby, and Smith.

Mr. Cooley gave notice of a motion to rescind the 29th and S2d rules of the Senate.

THE CONDUCT OF MR. FIERCE, WHILE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXPECTIVE SESSION OF TUESDAY.

Mr. Barcock (wing) offered the following:—

Whereas, it is alleged that George T. Pierce, as member of this body, having been placed temporarily in the chair by the President of the Senate, while in executive session, on Tuesday last, was guilty of disorderly behavior—firstly, by refusing to take the vote by ayes and nays, when regularly called for on a motion to adjourn. Secondly in declaring the Senate adjourned when, in fact, it had not adjourned, and when a majority of the members present wore opposed to such adjournement. Thirdly, in vacating the chair, and arresting the proceedings of the Senate when it was still in session. And whereas this contempt of the Senate by which the action of the majority was defeated, and their rights subverted, demands contempt, the role of the Senate when it was still in session. And whereas this contempt of the Senate by each of the Senate when it was still in session. And whereas this

Mr. Convert moved to postpone the subject unti- tol Mr. Convert moved to postpone the subject unti- tol morrow at 12 o'clock. The question was then taken on postponing, and steed as follows.——Ares—Mesers Bartlett, Beanett, Bristel, Cooper. Cor-